NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-JOBATHAN BRADFORD-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Macharn-On BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Ova GAL-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-My Poll and My Partner Jos-Donetti's Thained Monkeys. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Don CESAR DE

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Four Bras in the AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-No Song wo Supper

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-CIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equestrian Entertainments.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or BELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway. METROPOLITAN HALL-GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S SALOON-GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVAL.

New York, Thursday, May 26, 1853.

The News. By way of New Orleans we have received late and highly important intelligence from Mexico. The stringent policy adopted by Santa Anna, since his re-instatement as President of that country, has already produced revolution and bloodshed. Owing to a decree for the incorporation of the National Guards with the troops of the line, a sanguinary émeute took place between these parties at Vera Cruz, on the 17th inst. The fighting lasted for three days, and was finally checked by the entrance of a large body of troops from Jalapa. Some fifty of the National Guards were killed, and a large number were wounded. During the conflict business was entirely suspended, the Guards having possession of the streets and the regular troops of the two forts. Verily, this is a sad beginning for the man who, it was fondly hoped by the Mexicans, was to restore peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. But what else can be expected under the circumstances? Instead of striving to soothe the waves of discontent, Santa Anna has commenced his government by issuing decrees against the liberties of the people and the press more becoming the crowned tyrants of the dark ages than the President of a republic of the present era. Among other measures recently adopted by Santa Anna, is the degradation, by a decree, of all Mexican officers who surrendered to Gen. Scott and the American army. This is the coolest piece of assurance we ever remember to bave read of. After providing, by every means in his power, for his own instant flight, and leaving his subordinate officers to be taken prisoners or killed, this modern Napoleon, as he styles himself, embraces the first opportunity to degrade those high minded men who would not follow his example and, seek safety in inglorious " leg bail." Cool-very!

Governor Trias, of Chihushua, at last accounts was marching with his troops to oppose the occupation of the Mesilla valley by the Americans under Governor Lane, of New Mexico. It would not be surprising to learn of a battle between these bellicose governors, although the latest advices from Santa Fe ndicated that Governor Lane and the New Mexicans generally, were quietly disposed.

Mr. Meagher delivered his lecture for the benefit of the sick and disabled New York Volunteers, last evening, in Metropolitan Hall, to an audience of large military force, consisting of several Irish companies. The subject of the lecture was "Young Ireland and the Irish revolutionary Movement of 1848," the failure of which he attributed principally to the marked opposition of the Catholic clergy of Ireland. In his allusions to that body he was particularly severe and caustic, and all he said in relation to them was endorsed by the cheers and plaudits of his audience. He also took occasion to speak indirectly of the antagonism displayed by the same priesthood against our present system of public schools, and expressed himself strongly in favor of them and against the clergy. He was warmly applauded at this part of his lecture also. When he concluded a letter was read from General Scott, expressing his regret that he was unable to attend.

The debates in both branches of our State Legislature yesterday, augur but poorly for the speedy trans, action of business, notwithstanding the Senate passed the resolution for final adjournment on the 9th of next month. A sharp contest sprung up on the subject of casualities on public thoroughfares, between Senators Babcock. Jones. and Upham, on a bill for the relief of a man who was injured by the giving way of a railing on a canal bridge, after which various other gentlemen indulged in a lengthy discussion with regard to the charges against Canal Commissioner Mather, the business of the last session &c. In the course of the day, the hill for the division of the Eighteenth ward of this city, and a few unimportant bills, were passed, and the proceedings closed with a sort of triangular set-to between Senators Cooley, Vanderbilt and Pierce, on the Canal question. The Assembly spent considerable time in debating the plank road toll law, and the propriety of discharging the Art-Union Investigat ing Committee, without requiring them to make a report. Mr. Taylor's resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the cause of railroad accidents was adonted. Read the letter from our regular correspondent in connection with the proceedings.

seekers have disappeared from Washington, and the consequent dearth in political affairs, the despatches from our special correspondents will be found quite interesting. Some of the members of the Cabinet. it is whispered, feel slightly unpleasant because their advice in a few instances was disregarded in the selections for foreign appointments. On as suming the office of President, Gen. Pierce took the responsibility of the government upon himself, and report hath it that he is determined to maintain the position despite the machinations of cliques and cancusses. Secretary Marcy is said to be busily at work filling up the foreign commissions and instructions. The mission to France has been reserved for Gen. Dix, without doubt, and Geo. Sanders, though he left the national capital last evening is still set down as pretty certain for the London con sulship. Considerable anxiety having been manifested to ascertain all about the qualifications of those who have received foreign appointments, one of our correspondents has taken the trouble to furnish short but very entertaining sketches of some of the fortunate gentlemen.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston last Tuesday, with advices from Havana to the 22d inst. The commercial news by this arrival possesses con siderable interest. The augar crop is reported to be one-tenth more than that of last year. Small vessels were scarce and much wanted, to load for the different ports of this country. There was no political

news affont Advices received at the Department of State re-

port that Mr. Rives, the American Minister at Paris, had been informed by the Emperor that the Univer-sal Exhibition in Paris would be held on the 1st of May, 1855, and that all nations were cordially invited to participate in the exhibition.

Read the telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention yesterday. It is decidedly the richest affair of the kind that has occurred for some time. Lloyd Garrison and his associates, as usual, denounced the constitu

A horrible accident occurred on the Reading Raiload, near Philadelphia, yesterday morning. Mr. John Harnard, a veteran of seventy-five, had both legs severed from his body by being run over by the

A large number of Californians arrived here yesterday, in the steamships Georgia and Star of the West. The former vessel brought over two millions of dollars in gold dust on freight, and the latter one day's later news from all parts of California, a full reamé of which is given elsewhere. We also publish to-day, some late and very interesting intelligence relative to the political and social condition of the republic of Costa Rica.

The last accounts from the Texas gold mines are

The Attitude of England toward Spain-

What will Spain do! The correspondence in the HERALD of Monday last, dated as far back as April, 1851, and addressed by Lord Palmerston to the Spanish Cabinet at Madrid. proves sufficiently clearly, the fact which has from time to time been urged upon the people of America, that the policy of Great Britain towards Spain, on the subject of Spanish colonial possessions in the Antilles, has undergone a vast change, and that Spanish rule in the direction of this continent must either be controlled by the dictation of the English government or that Spain must take these consequences, more than broadly hinted at by the Marquis Milaflores, in his despatch of August 19, 1851. There is no apparent reason for even ques-

tioning the justice and propriety of the quick. galling, insulting reply of Lord Palmerston. dated September 11, 1851. It is exactly that which might have been expected by a government permitting with impunity and in silence the application to its acts of the terms "un" satisfactory excuses and unperformed assurances," which in plain truth, amounts really to the assertion, that chicanery and falsehood on the part of Spain can be carried on no longer. and that no credence can be placed in any of their representations or excuses. Polite language is necessary in the year 1851 to be adopted by one great European power to its friend and ally, another European power, and yet we do not question the propriety of such harsh and unusual terms, when we are borne to the consideration of the necessity for their use. We have not even pity for the cabinet which tolerated such expressions, or much concern whether the Marquis de Milaflores left office. with the perfect conviction that during his ministry nothing had transpired or occurred calculated to wound the amour-propre, or sully forever the dignity of the nation he belonged to. We are not furnished with his reply to Lord Palmerston's letter, but we are sufficiently instructed in the character of Spanish government to have an excellent idea of the "silent suffering" which this prompt and decisive reply must have inflicted upon the Marquis de Miraffores and his colleagues. We do not envy them their consciences-we do not pity them their shame; but we turn with a feeling of exultation towards the ministers of our own land, as we think of the respect with which their acts are received at home and abroad, and the estimation that is accorded to the national honor confided to their charge by the millions who look up to them for

prosperity, greatness and repose. There is more than warning in the language of the British Foreign Minister-were but half the force of expression existing, and apparent there would be more than warning; there is avidantly in this communication of merston the threat that Great Britain. from the simple consideration of what is due to her own dignity, cannot longer entertain any relations of any nature with the Court of Spain: and is this threat to be wondered at? Is this disruption of amity and protection remarkable, when positive acts of breach of faith are laid to the charge of Spain, and the charge is quietly submitted to by her. Let us bear in mind for a moment what Spain was, and what she is. Let us not forget the proverb. "Tell me who you are with, and I'll tell you what you are;" nor let us neglect to apply it under the circumstances to Great Britain, when with one voice she arrogates to herself philanthropy, justice, honor, to the world, and in the next breath, acknowledges as her friend and ally, a country towards which she launches, in the most undisgnised and naked manner, anathemas, couched in language at once insulting as merited-indelible as shameful, and impossible to be explained away. The question naturally enough arises. what can be the basis of the amicable relations between the two governments, and what can be the hope of its continuance, when on the one hand there is fraud, falsehood, corruption, and disgrace, and on the other, a keen sense of ill-treatment, which vents itself, for the moment, in insult deep and degrading, and in reproaches to which there must be a limit. How deeply oftensive to M. Milaffores is the allusion to Spain's impotency: so much so that the dignity of the Spanish government prevents his taking any notice of it. The supposition of her weakness to enforce her own laws in Cuba, was too galling to permit of a remark. Did not M. Milaflores know that it was dangerous ground to touch upon? That allusion to Spain's instructions to Cuba might have opened the question as to the exact nature of those instructions, and whether the Spanish, in which they were written, would have been capable of being translated, or of being rendered into intelligible

English. We rather think not. We have been looking into correspondence that the circumstances of the times required wo years ago-and the justice of the remarks n which we have fully admitted. Is Great Britain cognizant of the fact, that within the lest two months one thousand four hundred slaves have been admitted into Cuba? if so. what language does she hold towards Spain now-does she still raise up to public view violated enactments and broken treaties? Does she still cry out towards Spain with a menacing voice. "this system of evasion shall cease?"

On the 10th of July, 1851, Lord Palmerston wrote as follows, in reference to the conduct of the Captain General :- "The Spanish government will do well to consider that, if such a course of proceeding shall continue, the people of this country, instead of looking with displeasure at attempts which may be made to sever Cuba from the Spanish monarchy, may be led to view with satisfaction the accomplishment of an event which, in consequence of the conduct of the Spanish colonial authorities, will have become the only means of putting an end

to the commission of crimes which the Spanish crown solemnly bound itself, many years ago, utterly and forever to prevent any Spanish subject from committing." We quote the language of the English minister with the more leasure, showing as it does the necessity for a great avowal. In this language there is stated, without reserve, the ample fact that the consideration Great Britain has for the carrying out of her favorite but expensive policy—the abolition or further prevention of negro slaverywill lead her not only to deny her assistance and commisseration to Spain, but will prompt her to rejoice in the event of the effort for the independence of Cuba being successful. Such language should have been used thirty-six years ago-Spain would then have been spared her shame, and England her reproaches.

With so much upon her hands already-with insults to writhe under, with fresh invectives to expect for her systematic, continuous, flagrant and disgraceful infraction of treaties towards her friend and ally, with odium attaching to her name and impotency to her power, is Spain in a position to add lustre or afford protection to yet another colony? In a word, can she presume to think upon Mexico? Does she allow herself the idea that Mexicans will support the proposition of seeking protection from her at any price? Can Spain dream herself into the imagination that yet another footing will be given to her upon ground where her crimes, her exactions, and her torturing ininstice cried to Heaven for vengeance, and which her vanishing steps left deluged in blood? Does this era of the human world-do these days of enlightenment and liberty, when all the old demotic monarchies of Europe have a bard struggle to keep their crowns upon their heads-does the rush of emigration-the march of civilization, warrant such a thought for a moment, were every other reason wanting to annihilate the tempting ambition? Away with the thought-away with the dazzling influence which the departing spirit gives for one moment to the wretched remnant of a great country, as it sinks forever from the sight. Spain this is no time for colonization. Cast your looks towards England, and bear in mind those words that there will be great rejoicing when your friend and ally becomes acquainted with the fact that your colors float no more upon the waters of the Western seas, for this will be

your fate, and no power on earth can stop it. As far as America is concerned, she breaks notreaties-she covets no reproach-she gives cause for none, and she endures none. She takes nothing that belongs to another without cause. She bides her time, with the perfect conviction that her laws and her conduct merit approbation, and that she will ultimately draw within her bosom the beautiful, luxuriant lands that would wither and decay again. were the influences of despots forced upon their surface.

ARRIVAL OF MILLIONS AND MILLIONAIRES.-While the departure of steamers every week. for Europe and California, still continue to attract the attention of our people, the arrival of fleets from the land of gold. freighted with its precious earth." is regarded as a matter of course. Yesterday the Star of the West arrived with 437 passengers and \$380,000, and the Georgia with 276 passengers and \$2,071,670. while but the day before the Crescent City and the Uncle Sam brought about 350 passengers and half a million dollars; and on Monday the Union came in with two or three bundred passengers. But a few short years ago the arrival of a million of dollars in gold dust formed the topic of conversation for a month after, and 'the successful digger who returned with his pockets full of rocks was looked at as a curiosity, and might have added to his rapidly acquired wealth by exhibiting himself around the country. It is with them now. however, as with the Celestials-they are so numerous that we hardly consider them worth a passing notice. We recognise the returned Californian by his saffron color, as we do the Chinese by their queues and flat faces. The frequent handling of the ore has imparted a golden tinge to his hands, the reflection of it may be seen in his face. and even his hair appears to be infected with the yellow fever. There are hundreds of them scattered throughout the city, many of whom will soon occupy palatial mansions above Bleecker, and drive through Broadway with all the dignity and ease of men nurtured in the lap of wealth. The facility with which they accommodate themselves to all the phases of their new condition is particularly deserving of notice. They go to the opera and listen to the rich and deep contralto notes of Alboni, or the remarkable execution of the ever charming Sontag, and applaud with the enthusiasm of the most ardent lovers of music. They may be seen, too, in our galleries of painting, criticising our finest works of art with all the coolness, if not the judgment, of dilettante; and even the fashionable side of that fashionable thoroughfare, Broadway, is hardly wide enough for them. But it must not be supposed from this that our new millionaires are presuming, or that the sudden elevation from a state of comparative poverty to one of wealth, and the influence which wealth can always command, has set them beside themselves, with that purseproud feeling which of all others is most contemptible. Not at all-they are for the most part a good, sociable, independent set of fellows, who are determined on enjoying themselves and making the most of their good fortune. They have a right to spend their money as they like-in fine horses, carriages. &c. They are in a free country, and can do as they please, so long as they respect the rights of others. If they take a fancy to a pew in any of our aristocratic churches, or a private box at the theatre, so long as they pay for either, no one can object-equality is the order of the day. and in this country, at least, it has broken down the barriers which in other lands divide the people into distinct classes. Gold is the great leveller of the age, and this is truly an age of gold. Every arrival from California or Australia brings us news of the discovery of lumps of the yellow ore, some weighing over one hundred pounds. A sort of competition has been comnenced between the remote boundaries of our own republic and the British empire, in the size of the nuggets yielded by each. The island-con. tinent is, however, according to the latest news. entitled to the palm. A lump of gold weighing one hundred and twenty pounds is said to have been found in a part of the mines known by the unnoctical title of the Balaarat diggings. It was discovered by four green hands, is quite pure, and is considered a tolerably good lift for one man. This beats the largest nugget picked

up in any part of our mines, by at least twenty

pounds. We are not inclined, however, to give

re was some disposition to await the receipt of pri-otters by the Europa, before operating very freely adstuffs. Sales of flour were made to a fair extent, closing at \$4 44 a \$4 56 for common to favorite brands.
Wheat sold at previous rates. Corn was dull. Cotton was steady, with sales of 2,000 bales.

A very pretty partially clipper built ship, of about 320 tons, called the Naisd Queen, was sold to the Haytien

overnment for \$18,600.

It was stated by some journal that the State of Wison alone had chartered railroad companies embrac-ing contemplated lines of sufficient length to require capital equal to three hundred millions of dollars to com-plete them. Wisconsin was comparatively a new and small If others had gone, or expected to proceed in railroad construction in a ratio equal to Wisconsin, the aggregation of capital required to complete them would be

The news from Central America was considered favor ble. With the restoration of peace between Hondura and Guatemala, and with enlightened government on the part of the other States, a better prospect for the future would be opened up to Central American States, which had been so long distracted by intestine broils and exter nal squabbles.

The news received from China, via England, wa sidered important, on account of the progress of the re-bellion. It was hoped that our commissioner and com-mercial residents in China would be sustained by Ameri-can versels of war in the China seas. It was thought possible that Commodore Perry, instead of proceeding to Ja-pan, might have found his presence required in the ports

of China to protect American interests.

The news had the effect of imparting greater firmner to teas-particularly to the blacks held in this market

ceive later advices.

There was no telling when or how the rebellion would end-whether, if successful, it would open China more extensively to the world, or tend to build up a more restrictive policy. If the rebellion reached the chief ports or seats of foreign commerce, it could not fail, in any event, of greatly interfering with trade. The value of both imports and exports would become unsettled, and much inconvenience, if not heavy losses, be suffered by

he commercial world.

It was said that the Emperor had invoked the aid of England, while Bussia was likely to tender her services to one side or the other. England, from the proximity of her possessions in India, had a deep interest at stake, and would be in a better position to give efficient aid to the Emperor, both by sea and land, than Russia. The subject was important, and its progress would be watched

last evening at the benefit of Likeoon, manager of the Chinese troupe, and do not think it likely we shall readily forget the performance. We were, in fact, agreeably occupied in perusing a play bill, conceived in the highest style of art, and which promised us, among other luxuries, "the gorgeous magnificence of Oriental splendor," when the curtain rose, and the "gorgeous magnificence" burst upon our naked eye with cruel abruptness. There was a sort of dais or throne in the rear of the stage, sur-rounded by steps, and covered with carpets. Over the throne hung suspended a shield which may have been that of the god Khan, and on the edges of the steps stood several chairs. On one side we distinctly perceived the swarthy face of the leader of the orchestra-about as fine a specimen of a wooden phiz as can well be pictured. The music began. The author of the bill calls it "unique," and well he may. to the combined melody of an old bagpipe, a saucepan, s couple of chop-sticks, and a cat severely afflicted with broaits. Solos were performed on various occasions during the evening by the saucepan, with what skill those who are familiar with the use of the instrument will be best able to judge. The general effect-in case our readers are unable to realize the combinations above suggestedwhich issue from the door of a tinsmith in a small way of business. To be brief, however, this "orchestra" having executed a vigorous overture, eight individuals, to wit five males and three females, attired in a style of stage. The men were long tufts of horse hair, tied clumsily over their chin. On consulting the bill we found that they were intended to personate Genti-a fact which rather disappointed us, from their expression of face we should hardly have credited them to realms of the blessed. Some ten minutes were devoted to stroking the said tufts, strutting over the stage, and wagging their heads at each other. These evolution perhaps peculiar to genii, were accompanied by cries from the performers, uttered in the shrill falsetto tones in which Chinese actors generally speak; and the bagpipe, having enviously silenced the saucepan, played an appro

priate accompaniment.

The coronation of an emperor, with immense ceremo nial, followed next. Our old friends the genii figured as warriors and privy councillors, and the whole available force of the frome were evalted to the dignity of manda rins. Some five or six represented five states, and we could not help wondering that ambaesadors of so exalted a rank should enter the palace chamber with a skip and a ing a slight castigation with a switch. The monarch e'ect was followed by four maidens curiously accoutred. In front, at the height of the enjoystrium, or thereabouts an imitation of a horse's head and shoulders protruded from their clothes; and behind, at a corresponding ele vation, his hind quarters were seen. We at once under stood that the ladies were on horseback; and though the animals lacked some triffing appurtenances, such for animals lacked some trifling appurtenances, such for instance, as legs, we submitted to the pleasing delusion with a good grace. Strings and pims, however, are but fragile: in the midst at a brilliant curveting the hind-quarters of a gallant gray gave way and fell to the ground. In the like case, the versacious Baron Munchausen pursued his route fearlessly, and only discovered the accident that had befallen his courser when he found his thirst was unquenchable. The fair Chinese remained in a similar state of happy ignorance of her mislap. The fore-quarters of her palfrey continued to curvet with unfeeling indifference, while the worser half of the animal was being ruthlessly trodden under foot. The accident at length discovered, the rebellious tail and hind legs were coolly picked up and re-soldered to the lady's back, and the performance continued with great écist. A few princes of the blood threw somersaults, and the curtain fell.

were cooly incled up and re-solutered to the lady's back, and the performance continued with great colst. A few princes of the blood threw somersaults, and the curtain fell.

In part III., the "Heavenly Lady," or in other words, a plain, painted Chinese girl appeare, with a doll about the size of a stout lead pencil, which she presents to her husband, the "Imperial Scholar." The size of the gift does not appear to lessen its value in the mother's eyes; unbike the frail fair, who pleaded in mitigation of her fault, that it was "auch a wee baby," the heavenly ludy exhausts herself in caresses. Nor does the papa lack paternal pride. Catching his first born by one toe, he jerks him into a horizontal position—a piece of barbarity which the natural rigidity of the infant's frame can alone excuse. The party then twirl around for a few minutes; plaintive sounds, which an ingenious friend of ours supposes to have been a song, are heard to issue from the female performers—the saucepan has once mere asserted its rights, and the curtain again fails.

Of the final performance, it would be hopeless to attempt a description. The bill calls it "military exercises." and it is just as likely to have been something of the kind as any thing else we can think of. The aim of the actors reemed to be to rush on the stage from the left, twirl round rapidly, raise one leg in the air, strike their switches together, and disappear on the right to resppear and repeat the same performance after a few moments breathing time. We gazed in mute wooder, asking ourselves whether the performers were human beings, and if so, whether masiacs, or rational men and women. The only thing that was not abourdly childish and ridiculous, was the gymnastic performance of a young lady who threw somerasults, kicked men under the chin, jumped over tables, and fell to the ground in such amaner as to excite lively apprehensions in our mindrelative to the integrity of her os coccygis. During the whole of this folly, the saucepan kept up a monotonous din, having ob

The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Shufeldt, sailed yesterday for stobile, with thirty-four passengers and

Jersey City Intelligence.

Intelligence Commission has submitted a plan to the city government, relative to the subject of constructing the sewer, and its financial requirements. The canal will probably cost \$75,000, which amount he proposes to raise on the credit of the city, which will require yearly the sum of \$1,500 as interest money. To meet this payment, it is proposed to appropriate exclusively the moneys collected for tolls on the casal, and should this prove insufficient, the balance to be raised by general tax—after the payment of the cost of construction, the revenues derived therefrom, to be placed in the city treasury for the common good.

Cholera on the Potomac.—A correspondent of the Fairfax (Va.) News states that during the fishing season the cholera broke out upon the Sycamore and Stray Point shores of the Potomac, and continued its ravages until the close of the fishery. Of fifty five cases, thirteen proved fatal. up the contest yet awhile :-- " there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught," says the proverb, and we have no doubt that there are as large nuggets in California as ever were

Political Intellig

of Congress, Legislature, and Commissioners of Public Works, will take place in Virginia. ing are the sandidates for Congress, which have ed in nomination by the respective parties

Thos. 8 Boccose. John I. Woote,
Paulus Powell*. Alex Moseley.
William Smith. Edgar Snowder
Chas. J. Faulkner*. Alex R. Botelet.
John Letcher*. Tyre Maupin.
Z. Kidnell.
John F. Snodgrass. Alex, M. Sterre
H. A. Edmondson*.
Envette McMullen*. Alex, M. Sterrett.

*Members of the last Congress.

In the Second district, T. Rives, Arthur R. Smith, and Wm. D. Roberts, Jr., are running as independent caudidates. In the Fourth, Mr. Hopkins is on the independent ticket. In the Fifth, two of the members of the las Congress, by the new apportionment, have been thrown in the same district. Thus. S. Bocock received the regutry his strength alone. In the Eighth district, the demo crats have endorsed Charles James Faulkner, who repre-sented the whige of the Tenth district in the last Congress. The Eleventh district, besides the regular nominee, has three independent candidates, viz.:-C. L. Lewis, Fleet W. Smith, and John S. Carlisle. Nine of those regularly nominated and onelindependent, were members of the last Congress, and four of the whig candidates ar ditors of newspapers.

KENTUCKY .- The Hon. Linn Boyd, and H. C. Burnett Esq., who are both anxious to represent the First district of Kontucky in the next Congress, have signed an agreement to abide by the decision of the nominating

Police Intelligence.

A MURDEROUS STARRING AFFAIR.

About 10 o'clock ; esterday morning an affray took place between two young men, named Eugene Solomous and John Manning, in a grocery store situated on the Five Points. in which Solomous drew a dirk knife and inflicted a deep cut on the abdomen of Manning, letting out the intestives. The injured man placed his hands on the wound. and thus beld up the protruding intestines until he was conveyed to the City Hospital. The injured man stated that Selemons and himself had

ome words in the grocery store about a dollar; he (Manning) accessed Solomons of cheating him out of a dollar, and some hard expressions and epithets were applied to to which Manning replied that if he did he would sweeten him," a clinch then took place between them.

"sweeten him," a clinch then took place between them, and Solomons inflicted the injury as above described. Menning, although very dangerously wounded, may possibly recover, unless the intestine has been cut, and if so, then the chances are against him.

According to the evidence of some of the witnesses who saw the difficulty, they say that the affray was caused principally in reference to the possession of a yoong woman named Klizz Faulkner, who but a day or two past was liberated from Blackwell's Island; she was two past was interated from Blackwell's Island; she was present during the siray, and has been arrested by the police as a witness. In addition to her testimony, the clerk in the grocery store, and two other young men have also been detained as witnesses. Both Solomons and Manning are recently from Troy, and have made the Five Points their rendezvous, where

and have made the Five Points their rendexyons, where they have been under the surveillance of the police. About an hour after the stabbing, Solomons inding that the policemen were in close pursuit after him, went alone to the Sixth ward police station house, and sur-rendered himself up to Lieutenant Fierty, acknowledging that he stabbed Manning during the affray. Justice Begart committed the accused to the Tombs, there to await the result of the wound inflicted by him on the person of Manning.

Bogat committed the accused to the Tombs, there to await the result of the wound inflicted by him on the person of Manning.

At recon yesterday, Justice Bogart, with Mr. Johnsten, Clerk of Police, visited Manning at the Hospital, and took the following—

BELARATION OF THE DYING MAN.

John Manning, sworn, and being informed by the magistrate that in all probability he will not recover from the wounds under which he is suffering, and that the statement which he may make will be considered his dying declarations against the person or persons who have inflicted the wounds upon him, deponent then said:— I reside at the corner of Mott and Cross streets, and am eighteen years of age, and was born in the city of New York; I was in the porter house or grocery on the corner of Cross and Orange streets, and this morning saw Eugene Solemons there, who accused me of cheating him out of a dollar; whereupon I called him a llar, upon which Solomons said. "You d—d son of a b—h, if you say you did not, I will stick you through with a knife;" I then grabbed him by the collar, and "aid, "don't you stick me; if you do, I will sweeten you;" we then got scuffling, when Solomons pulse out a knife, and stabbed me in the bowels; as soon as I felt that I was stabbed and wounded, I went to a doctor to have the wound dressed, said not see what became of Solomons; I have known Solomons only since last winter, and have seen him often since then; but I have no been very intimate with him; Solomons, I believe, resides in Tcov.

At the latest account last evening from the Hospital, it was announced that Solomons would not survive through the night.

Charge of Stealing Silver, and the Arrest of the Alleged Receivers of the Silver, valued at upwards of \$400, the property of Hebbard & Pollnamis, silver spoon manufacturers, No. 85 Duane street; on his arrest, the officers found in his possession \$54 worth of silver; the prisoner than a knowledged his guilt, and stated that the various lots of silver which he stole from the premises he carried to th

house of Jacob & Louis Ballenburgh, in Houston street, who purchased the same from him, kno sing the same to have been stolen. The officers, under the direction of Justice Welsh, took the two Ballenburghs into custody and brought them before the court, and on the whole facts being exhibited to the magistrate he held them both to ball in the sum of \$500 each, to answer the charge of buying stolen property. Patrick Sherridan was also held to bail, and in cefault was committed to the Tombs for trial.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—Officer Stater, of the Fifth ward, on Tuesday night arrested a colored man named William Meyers, on a charge of stealing \$174 from the pocket of Phillip McGinnes, residing at No. 164 Duane street. The complainant, it seems, was lying asleep in Anthony street, and the negro took that opportunity of relieving the pocket of Mr. McGinnes of the above named sum. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, but asserts that there was not so much money as represented by the complainant. There being no doubt of the prisoners guilt, Justice Bogart, therefore, committed him to prisen for trial.

City Intelligence.

The Wrather.—The temperature during the last few days has not varied very much, notwithstanding the wet weather, the lowest fall in the thermometer having been yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, when it was at 57 deg.; by noon it had risen to 64 deg; and sunk at 8 P. M. two degrees, when it was at 62. The highest rise in the thermometer for some days past was on Monday noon, when it rose to 74 deg.; but, with this exception, the rise and fall have not been beyond a few degrees. The present moist weather will be very conducive to the growth of everything.

growth of everything.

ACCIDENT FROM MACHINERY.—A young man named Cook, residing in Brooklyn, who is employed as engineer in the sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers allo. East river, met with a terrible accident, by which his life was endangered. It seems that, by some mistake or negligence on his own part, that his neckerchief got caught by the machinery while in motion, and was drawn so tight that he was Learly suffocated before assistance could arrive. On his release from his perilous situation it was found necessary to have immediate surgical aid, and he was accordingly conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he now lies dangerously ill, it being evident, from the difficulty he experiences when breathing, that the windpipe is seriously injured.

NEARLY DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening about half

ly injured.

NEARLY DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening, about half past six o'clock, a boy fell into the water, at the South ferry, while attempting to jump into the ferry boat. He was rescued from drowning by police officer McCormick.

STRANCE ACCIDENT —A man named Elimore was found in Corneha street, near Sixth avexue, on Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, P. M., with his face cut in a horrible manner. He was conveyed home by officer Tucker, of the Fitteenth district, but no cause alleged how he met with the accident.

The Railroad Excursion Tickets for Forty cents to go and return between Newark and New Yors, will be sold at both places on and after the 37th of May, and the tickets sold on any Saturday will be good to return the next Monday.

At this Season of the Year every Gentle At this Season of the Year every Gentleman recognizes the necessity of procuring something now in the hat lize. A bright and genteel hat is a sine qua non in the spring of the year, in order to appear neat and respectable. It is then asked, "Where can we procure the prettiest, lightest and cheepest article." The universal asswer is, "Go to the celebrated KNOX. NO. 129 Fulton street, and for \$1 he will warrant you an article graceful, well made, and fashionable."

Cool as an Iceberg, Pure as Snow, as Ele gapt as the taste of a Brummel, as classical as a statue of Powers, and as refined as the intellect of the trail great, is the last and greatest production of KNOX & JAMES the claste and truly superb Rocky Mountain beaver, decidedly the summer hat. Patronies the Prescott that store, and achieve thereby the reputation of being an individual of taste, and the certainty of comfort at one and the same

blanket, the people would have laughed instead of applaud-ed; but he was remarkable for the classic grace of his toga. The shirt now is as important as the toga was then. Our legal orators, and in fact all who desire to make a favorable impression by their personal elegance, shauld wear the superb shirt, manufactured by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

"The Horn of Plenty" is to be found at

Saystan Paintee Carpets at Hiram Anderson's debt spacious salesroms, No. 99 Every. Magnificant new style of Axminster, Turkey and mosale expets of one on the plees. Also, messic rugs, landscapes, table and piano covers, dec. regular velvets and medallion and tapestry Brusselis expetting, in ported expressly for exhibition at the New York Crystal Paince. Also, Hare's celebrated English floor citicloshs, eicht yards wide, of freeco, Gothirand Italian paintings. Also, English and American imperial three ply and itegrain carpets, at a struighing low prices. N. B.—Benutini tegrain carpets, at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 76 cents per yard, citicloshs at 2s. 6d., 3s. 3s. 6d., 4s. and 3s. per yard. Also, Logic pieces Manking and Gourque white check and fandy matting, of a splerdid quality, remarkably obeap.

Deguerreen Hats.—Have Your Likem-your hat.—RAFFERTY & LEASK, hatters, 57 Ch street, opposite Chambers, will put it in free of char-give as good a hat for the money as can be bought if York, or forfeit the price of it. Call and see.

St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and
Spring streets, Broadway. New York, Treadwayl. Aoker &
Co., Proprietors.—An additional wing to this splendid hotel
has just been completed, and will be opened on Tuesday next,
the 24th inst. The new building adjoins the central marble
structure on the north side, and extends to the corner of
Spring street, giving 125 feet additional front, and 166 first
class rooms, capable of accommodating 160 quests. The new
rooms are all fitted up in the most superb modern style,
with het and cold water, haths, gas, &c., and every chamber
is furnished with a full sized double French bedestead, of the
most elegant and sumptuous make, with appointments to
correspond. The hotel is now the largest in New York, and
in July next a farther "annexation" will take place on the
scattern side, afording room for between 100 and 230 percons. In the fall the entire structure will be completed,
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TREADWELL ACKER & CO.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

Oyne, No. 33 Broadway, New York.

In pursuance of their ansouncement, that prises for excellence in the several departments of the Exhibition will be awarded, under the direction of capable and eminent persons, the Board of Directors now invite artists and persons of taste to offer designs for a Prize Medal, not more than three inches in diameter, that shall be suitable to the above purpose and illustrative of the objects of the Exhibition.

The offerings should be addressed to the subscriber, scaled, and superscribed "Design for Medal."

They will be opened on the 3d day of June by a committee, upon whose award the sum of two hundred deliars will be paid to the author of the design selected.

Will. WILETTEN, Secretary.

Splendid Carpetings for Spring Sales, 1853,— SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Pearl street, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvot apestry. Brussels, three plyand ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Gentlemen's Summer Hats, in great variety

Mourning Muslins -100 pieces beautiful mourning French jaconets at is. 6d, per yard, worth 2s. 6d.; 300 pieces mourning lawns, at ls., worth 1s. 6d., just received at the new mourning store of mourning store of BARTHOLOMEW & WEED, 551 Broadway.

World's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, 421 Broadway, for the sale of boots, shees, and gaters, com-prising the largest assortment ever offered, at fifty per-cent below the usual retail price. Please call and examino for yourselves, at JONES'S, 421 Broadway. Defiance Salamander Safes, Gaylor's Pa-

The Numerons Counterfeits in Europe and The Numerons Counterfeits in Europe and America of LEA & PERRINS' Worcestorshire same renders it necessary to caution purchasers against the close imitation of our bottles, lables, capsules, &c., the fraud in most cases being discovered only in the use of the sance. To suard against these extensive deceptions we would adviso buyers who wish the genuine article to depond more particularly on the character and respectability of the seller. We consign our sance exclusively, in the United States, to Mesers. John Duncan & Sons. 407 Broadway, New York, by whom the trade may be at all times supplied with the cenuine article.

Worsester, England, 1863. worcester, England, 1853.

To the Public.—I beg leave to Caution the public sgainst an imposition practised upon them by several unprincipled barkeepers in this city, who are using my bottles which contained my genuine Schnapps, for the purpose of vending their villanous and impure gin.

Such persons are warned to deals, or their names will be

exposed.

I would recommend those who take my Schnapps under medical advice to purchase by the bottle, from some respectmedical advice to purchase by the bottle, from some respect-able druggist.

The name of Schnapps belongs exclusively to my Gin; all others are counterfeits.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Strangers and Citizens.—If you are travelling, or intend to travel, you will find it greatly to your
advantage to call immediately at TUTTLE'S Emperium,
345 Broadway, where has just been opened a more complete
assortment of portable and convenient Dressing Cases for
adies and gentlemen than was ever before offered in this
city. You cannot fail to be suited both in quality and price,
be your desires what they may. Bear in mind, also, that
there are only one item of the large invoices brought by the
four last sceamers from England and France. Remember
the numbe—No. 345 Broadway.

Upright Grand Pianos —Just received and for sale by the subscriber, some magnificent upright grand pianos for drawing rooms, unsurpassed for elegance of construction, and power, and clearness of tone mads with unyielding iron-frame, to stand in tune in any climate. These pianos have all the excellence of the horizontal grand piano, without their complex construction and want of grace and beauty. The musical public are invited to call and see these instrumente, at the music and piano rooms of HO-RACE WATERS, 333 Breatway, corner of Anthony street.

Price Reduced One-half for Jo chemical soap, for that superb Italian article is reduced to two shillings, so that rich and poor may use it. It never fails in curing any eruption, pimples, sait rheum, &c, and making the most coarse, yellow skin white, clear and fine. "Its a fine shaving soap, too. Depot removed to 61—mind, 61—Walker street. Lily white only one shilling now.

Artificial Eyes .- Dr. Powell has recently

ger, of 476 Broadway, with his magic fluid has restored the hair when hald twenty five years. It cannot fail. He stands alone in his glory. It is the cheapest and most beautiful remedy ever offered to the public. Price, \$1 per bottle, or \$9 per dozen, cash. Don't fail to call, and see his wonderful evidence. N. B.—Numerous friends are anxious to

This is the Season when the Virtues of the Orange Flower Letton are particularly called into requisition. Freekles, tan and sunburn, which so much disfigure the face, are fully developed in hot weather, and there is no remedy like that advertised by our friend Tompkins, 27 Wachington street, Boston. Sold by RUSHTON & CLARK & CO., 165 and 273 Broadway, and 10 Astor House.

Branchiopoda, an injurious animalcula, abounds in the Croton water this season, to a large extent. If taken into the stomach they may result in disease. The persus glass filter is a sure protection against them. Call and satisfy yourself at 316 Broadway.

Confined to the House, not by Sickness, but by an immense amount of business. This is the case with II. L. POSTER, wholesale and retail clothier, 27 Certianst arrest, who will be happy to exhibit to you his new spring styles of gentlemen's clothing, which are allowed to be first rate.

the most approved preparation for strengthening and beau-tifying the hair; his Amole is indispensable where ease in lawing is demanded; and his Hebeatons for the complexion is unrivalled. Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 27 Washington etrect, Hoston. Sold in New York, by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 160 Fulton street; Rushton, Clark & Co., 278, and Rice & Smith, No. 729 Broadway, Wm. H. Cary & Co., No. 256 Pearl street; and by druggists and perfuraers throughout the world.

Painters sketch, and poets sing,
Locks that shame the raven wing,
Cupids lurk with sly caresees.

After a few applications of DAVIS'S Hyperion, which
eradicates sourf and dandruff from the scalp, makes the
hair pliable, soft and glossy. Try it; you will find it
cheaper and better than anything sold. It is highly perfumed, and will be found a beautiful article for the toilet.
Frice 25 cents per bottle. Davis's Railvene will surely restore gray hair to its original color by the unfailing law
of animal chemistry. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale
at the principal depots, 306 Grand street, 192 Broadway, and
hy all druggists.

No Matter How Fastidious or Difficult is man to please, how badly is shaped his head, or awkward his personal appearance, yet BILL, the inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at 45 Nassau street, corner of Liberty street, will, by his judicious selection of style, and neat exe-cution of work, send him forth satisfied and transformed.

Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye has become celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is surprising that although claiming not scores of years standing, yet, by the force and efficacy of its merits alone, it has fairly distanced all competition. The purity and naturalness of the color it preduces, and its lasting and unfasing permanence, are the thome of universal comment. Applied privately, and sold at CKISTADORO'S Factory, No. 6 Aster House. The only Good Hair Dye is Lafant's Solution

of jet, price only four shillings. It dyes red, gray, or white hair light brown, dark brown, or jet black. Warranted not to injure. Sold at the depot of (at the reduced price of two shillings) JONES'S Goral Hair Restorative, for forcing the

Grey Hair Changed to its Original Color—Beadness prevented and eured by "Lovet's celebrated Wabpene." Wholesale and retail at his splendid office, life Chambers street. Price 85 per dozen, \$450 per half dosen, and 31 per bottle. Retailed at all the principal drug stores through the city and country, and at Rice & Smith's, 72, and Henry Demarests, 607 Broadway; and A. S. Taylor's, 237 Third avenue. Mr. LOVET has also a large assortment of fancy articles, perfumery, &c., always on hand.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye has justly grown rapidly into public Yavor. This arises from its superiority over other dyes in its immediate effect and beauty of color for a black or brown. Applied or for saie, at 5 Nassan street, corner of Liberty, where is sold also Hill's Infallible Onguest for the hair. Wigs and Toupees.-Medhurst & Heard, 27

Molden lane, are the largest manufacturers of wigs, half winds tempores, sealps, ladder front braids, ringlets, back wirelds, Ac., unde of the best materials, and warranted not to think or change color. Former requiring a good article can surely get suited. Cory the address.